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Bakhtar News Agency

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ISRAELI WARPLANES BOMB TARGETS ALONG NILE RIVER

CAIRO, April 30. (AFP).—Two Israeli warplanes last night bombed targets in the Nag Hammadi and Edfu region, along the Nile, an Egyptian military spokesman announced.

Egyptian anti-aircraft batteries fired on the planes forcing them to withdraw, without causing any damage, he went on.

The incident happened as sporadic firing continued along a 30 kilometre stretch of the Suez Canal—scene of an artillery, tank and automatic weapons duel earlier yesterday.

According to reports from Amman Israeli aircraft also raided Jordan for the third time yesterday and four civilians were killed, a Jordanian military spokesman said.

The spokesman said four Israeli Skyhawk bombers attacked Tel Sheharab and the Wadi al-Yabes areas, in the northern Jordan valley

for 10 minutes starting at 1645 local time (1445 GMT).

An earlier announcement said an Israeli Mystere jet had been shot down by ground fire in the northern Jordan valley this morning.

In a speech over Amman Radio, King Hussein of Jordan, meanwhile, noted the readiness of the Arab countries to accept a political settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Hussein stressed that the Arab countries would not yield a single inch of their land and that peace in that area may be ensured on the condition of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands.

Speaking about the Arab struggle against the Israeli occupationists, the King said that they are fighting for their rights and that their struggle was legitimate.

Meanwhile, General Moshe Dayan, Israel's Defence Minister, said that Egypt had created "an imaginary emergency" in the Suez Canal region.

He told university students in Tel Aviv that Egypt had made no real move towards an all-out war or a military offensive aimed at regaining territory it had lost in the six-day June war of 1967.

Dayan said there had been Egyptian breaches of the ceasefire. There had also been attempts to land small commando parties for mining and ambush purposes "but these were very few and mostly unsuccessful".

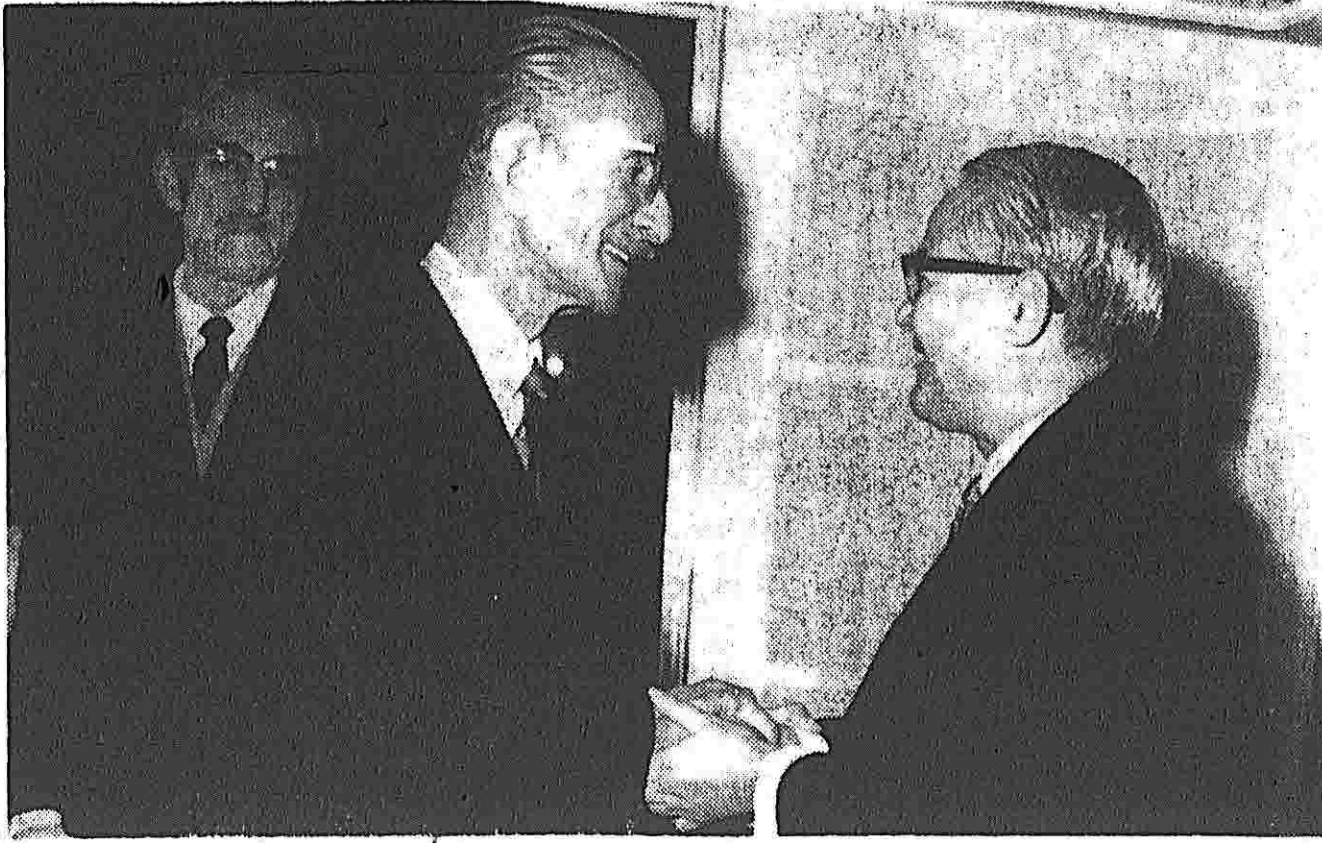
"All these military activities were meant for a double purpose—to threaten the world with a new war and for home consumption to raise morale," he told the students.

He added that Israel's main task was to stand firm along her present lines, even in the face of "a war of harassment".

The tactical objective of the Israeli forces was to prevent the spread of deterioration on the Egyptian front line to those of Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

They also sought to prevent escalation on the Egyptian front into an all-out war, general Dayan said.

Replying to a question from his student audience, he retorted "I am not for peace at any price". Dayan told another questioner he did not expect a quick switch in French policy in the Middle East following president de Gaulle's resignation, but he hoped for "a slow swerve".



KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—To mark the birthday of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, a reception was held by Japanese Ambassador here, Sashichiro Matsui, at his house yesterday at 5:30.

The reception was attended by HRH Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, President of the House of Representatives, Dr. Abdul Zaher, President of Senate, Abdul Hadi Dawi, Chief Justice, Abdul Hakim Ziaee, some members of the cabinet, high ranking officials and some members of diplomatic corps with their wives. Above HRH Shah Wali Khan is greeted by Ambassador Matsui.

Czech delegation visits Nangarhar

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—Czechoslovakian Deputy Education Minister Eng. Libor Vozar visited various classes, labs and the hospital of Nangarhar University yesterday.

Vozar arrived in Jalalabad yesterday at 11 a.m. and was received by teaching staff of the Nangarhar University. He attended a luncheon given in his honour by Dr. Abdul Qader Baha, rector of Nangarhar University at the Spinghar Hotel. Eng. Vozar also visited the Hadda Museum.

Political unrest in Lebanon spreads to 2 universities

BEIRUT, April 30. (AFP).—Political unrest over Lebanon's Palestinian policy spread yesterday to two of the nation's four universities as President Charles Helou continued his consultations to solve the cabinet crisis.

Security forces were patrolling the streets of Beirut after clashes between students led to the closing of the American University.

The clashes were blamed on a minority of pro-Baathist students from Syria, Palestine and the Persian Gulf emirates who attempted to impose a strike in protest over the government's wait-and-see attitude in the Palestinian commando problem.

A strike was enforced at the Arab University (3,000 students) where a large number of students have ties with the Palestinian resistance organisation Al Fatah.

So far the 11,500 students of the state-run Lebanese university, the old (French) St. Joseph University have not been seriously affected by the political agitation although there are threats of a strike in the former.

There were also rumours that security officials were having talks with Fedayin (Palestinian resistance fighters) representatives. Some of the students announced (Continued on page 4)

ECAFE'S U Nyun lauds conference at its close

SINGAPORE, April 30.—ECAFE Executive Secretary U Nyun describes the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East as an "economic parliament of Asia".

Addressing the closing session of the 25th ECAFE conference held in Singapore, U Nyun said there was a fair, frank and critical exchange of views on several important issues at the meeting.

The session, he predicted, would go down as an "historical session" in the annals of ECAFE.

He again urged Asian nations to continue with the spirit of self-help approach and work out "our own salvation with confidence and determination".

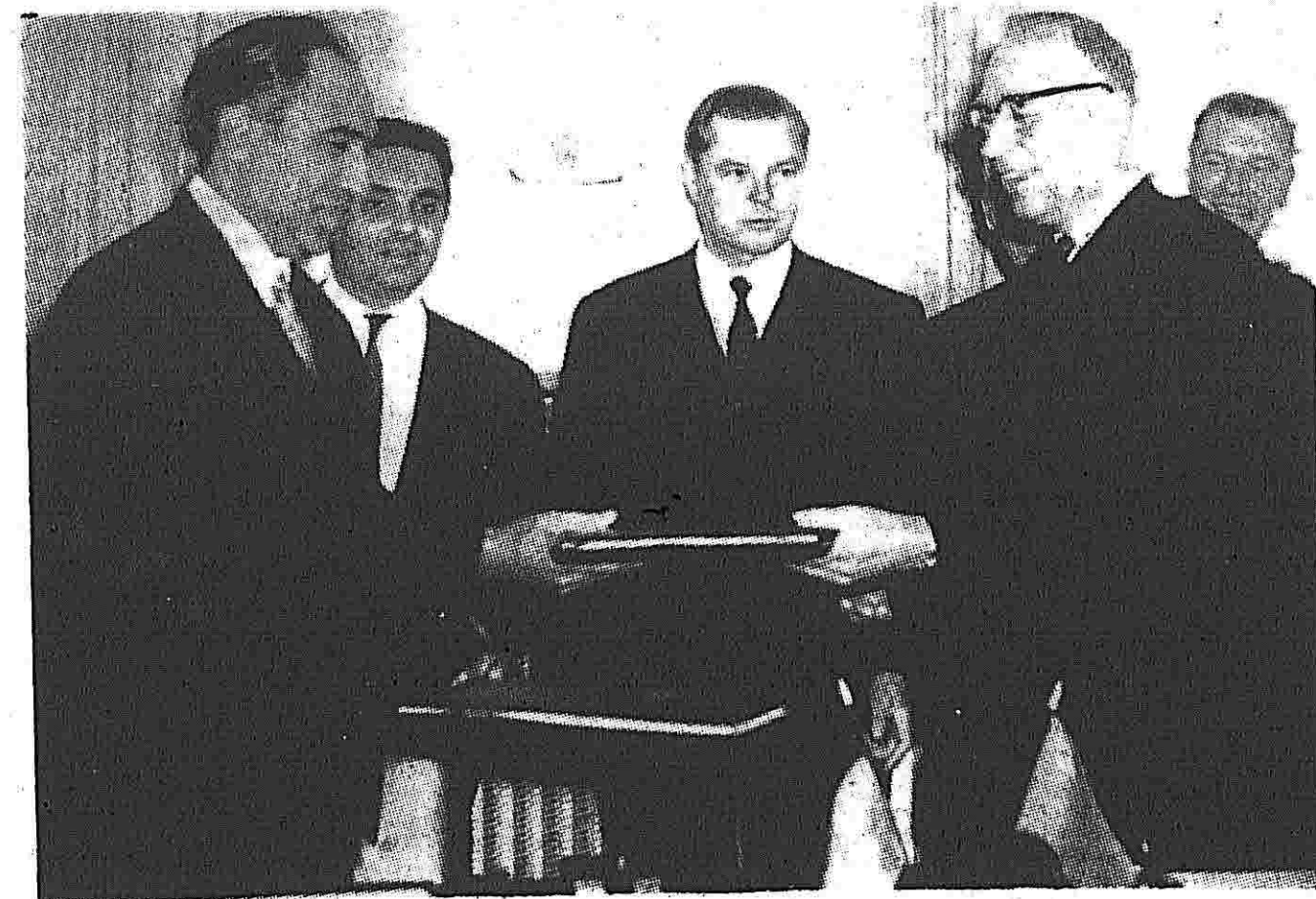
1969 cultural programme with USSR signed

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—Afghanistan and Soviet Union signed a cultural programme for 1969 at the Foreign Ministry today. The programme provides for exchange of cultural groups and for Afghan students to receive higher education in the Soviet Union.

On the basis of this programme both countries have agreed to mark their 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations for one week in their respective capitals by holding cultural programmes.

The programme was signed on the basis of 1960 cultural agreement between Afghanistan and Soviet Union.

The cultural programme was signed by Second Deputy Education Minister Mohammad Aref Ghausi, on behalf of Afghanistan and by Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Alexanderov on behalf of the Soviet Union. Ghausi and Ambassador Alexanderov spoke about further consolidation of cultural relations following the signing.



Ghausi (left) and Ambassador Alexanderov exchange the documents on the 1969 cultural programme.
Photo by Muqim (The Kabul Times)

Candidate Pompidou says UK EEC entry needs rethinking

PARIS, April 30. (Reuters).—Georges Pompidou, early favourite to succeed General de Gaulle, told Gaullist deputies yesterday that the question of Britain's entry into the

Common Market should be re-examined, informed sources said. After which for four years Pompidou held a number of private posts, including that of director general of the Banque Rothschild. However, the two men remained in close contact.

When Gen. de Gaulle returned to power in May, 1958, Pompidou became his chief private secretary. From December 1958, to April 1962, Pompidou was a member of the constitutional council. At the beginning of 1961, he began contacts with leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front which finally resulted in the full-scale negotiations which led to the end of the Algerian war. De Gaulle named him prime minister, replacing Michel Debré, on April 14, 1962.

Meanwhile Gaston Defferre, the first man of the left wing to announce that he will stand for president of France in the forthcoming elections, he is a 58-year-old lawyer with long experience in French politics.

In 1964 he was chosen by the socialist party as presidential candidate but, in fact, did not stand against General de Gaulle who was returned in 1965.



Georges Pompidou

Pompidou, who declared yesterday morning that he would stand in the forthcoming French presidential election, stressed that a decision on British entry did not depend only on France, the sources added.

AFP adds Georges Pompidou, 57, was premier for over six years from April 15, 1962, to 17 July, 1968.

In 1944, he was introduced to General de Gaulle, who was head of the provisional government, and the latter immediately appointed Pompidou to his personal cabinet.

They worked together until 1954.

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—An Afghan delegation composed of two members of teaching staff of Kabul University and a newspaperman left for Katmandu, Nepal, Monday to attend a seminar.

The participants of Katmandu seminar will discuss the human factor in social and cultural development during 1970's.

The delegates are Abdul Zaher Wahab, and Azizullah Shamal, instructors at the College of Education, and Shafie Rahel, editor of The Kabul Times.

Saigon delegate says action not words needed to end war

LONDON, April 30. (Reuters).—Actions, not words, will end the Vietnam war, the deputy leader of the South Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks said here yesterday.

Nguyen Xuan Phong said: "We can't go on for ten or 20 years sitting in Paris, we must take some action".

He denied that this would necessarily mean a resumption of the bombing of the North or an increase in the number of American troops in Vietnam.

Questioned on whether his government considered using a nuclear threat, he said: "We don't have the bombs".

He said there had been no breakthrough towards peace since the Paris talks started four months ago. "I can't see anything that makes me optimistic that we will have the breakthrough", he added.

House approves draft law for advocates

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—In yesterday's general session of the House of Representatives, presided over by Dr. Abdul Zaher, the president of the House, the draft law for advocates was unanimously approved. The draft law of advocates, which was read out at the session, has six chapters and 40 articles.

Yesterday the Senate Legislature Committee, chaired by Senator Mohammad Amin Khogiani, heard answers from communications minister Eng. Mohammad Azim Gran and S. M. N. Alawi, president of the Telephone and Telegraph Department of the Ministry, on the 1966 telephone law.

Likewise, administrative vice president Ghulam Sakhi Panjsheri and director general of education of the Kabul University, Z. Sarwar attended the same session on petitions of students seeking admittance.

The Petition Committee, chaired by Senator Said Ashraf Nayer, discussed a number of petitions and handed them over to the Senate's secretariat.

Home briefs

ZARANJ, April 30. (Bakhtar).—A team of Afghan Red Crescent Society, arrived in Zaranj, the capital of Naimroz province to distribute food and clothes for those who suffered in recent floods in Gung woleswali.

The Afghan Red Crescent team after meeting the governor, Mir Aminuddin Ansari, began distributing the clothes and food.

KABUL, April 30. (Bakhtar).—Courses for BA degree and above have been opened at the Afghan Technical Institute (AIT), with the help of USAID.

The courses are aimed at raising the standard of education of the teaching staff of AIT. Sixteen BA candidates and another 21 others for higher degrees are enrolled.

JALALABAD, April 30. (Bakhtar).—Three members of a family died in the village of Sangarsarai of Kama woleswali when a house collapsed after strong winds. The dead were Abdul Majid, his 55 year old wife and eight year old son. Abdul Majid's two daughters were saved by villagers.

N. Vietnamese troops ambush U.S. convoy

SAIGON, April 30. (Reuters).—North Vietnamese troops ambushed a long column of American trucks north of here—and shot down two helicopters swooping to the rescue.

A Phantom fighter-bomber and a third helicopter were also downed by groundfire in other actions Monday, an American military spokesman said.

Twenty helicopters have been lost in the past eight days—presenting a big worry for U.S. forces who need the manoeuvrable craft for transport and combat jobs over South Vietnam's jungles.

The 25-truck convoy was pinned down for two hours Monday after the surprise North Vietnamese attack sprung from rubber trees alongside a dusty highway 55 miles north of Saigon.

A barrage of mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, and machine-gun fire brought the lumbering convoy to a halt. Escorting armoured personnel carriers quickly swivelled in their tracks to return the fire.

Later, more of the armour-plated vehicles rumbled to help the beleaguered column. Waves of helicopters and fighter-bombers swooped down to strafe the attackers' jungle hideouts.

Groundfire sent two of the helicopters crashing to the ground, killing two crewmen and injuring three others, the spokesman said.

The overwhelming firepower from the reinforcements forced the North Vietnamese to flee, leaving the bodies of 11 comrades in the undergrowth near the road, highway 13.

American casualties totalled four killed and 14 wounded, the spokesman said. Several of the trucks were hit, but overall damage was described as light.

After emergency treatment to the injured, the trucks—heavily sand-bagged round the wind-screens—continued to Quan Loi where they were taking food and ammunition.

Both crewmen were injured when their F-4 phantom was hit by groundfire and crashed 30 miles west of the old imperial capital of Hue.

But the crew of a light spotter helicopter escaped injury although it was completely destroyed when downed by ground fire a few miles from the Cambodian border in Darlae province.

In the Mekong Delta's rice paddies Monday a combination of American and South Vietnamese troops, the U.S. spokesman said.

The guerrillas, hiding amidst earth mounds and paddy-skins in Dinh Tuong province succeeded in killing four of the Americans. There was no report of casualties among the government troops.

Bags filled with 20 tons of Viet Cong rice were seized by American soldiers as they swept through jungles about 27 miles north of Saigon.



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Food For Thought

When the rich assemble to concern themselves with the business of the poor it is called charity. When the poor assemble to concern themselves with the business of the rich it is called anarchy.

Paul Richard

Respecting ceasefire lines

The bombing of civilian targets in the United Arab Republic by Israeli planes is yet another manifestation of the aggressiveness of the Zionist state. This fresh aggression has been committed by Israel under the pretext of discouraging the UAR from further violation of the ceasefire.

What is the purpose of a ceasefire one may ask? A ceasefire is usually made by the warring parties through the mediation of a third party (in this case the United Nations) so that fresh attempts for a peaceful settlement may be launched. A ceasefire is generally meant to last for a short duration, say a month or a few months at the most.

Israel unleashed an unprovoked war against the Arabs in June 1967. The surprise attack led to the occupation of a large portion of territory by Israel. The so-called ceasefire was established through the mediation of the United Nations soon afterwards. But it was not intended for this ceasefire to form a fresh boundary between the Arabs and Israel. Rather it was intended to give a chance for peace efforts to bring about a settlement.

The ceasefire to which Israel refers with a certain degree of reverence has not been violated unilaterally by the Arabs. Israel, too, has often violated the uneasy truce and hardly a day passes without Israeli planes, artillery and bazooka fire bombing and threatening the neighbouring

countries. The militaries of Tel Aviv should remember that in establishing the ceasefire line the United Nations also passed a resolution on November 22, 1967 aimed at bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. If Israel attaches so much importance to the need for respecting the ceasefire, why then does she refrain from implementing the security council resolution?

The fact is that Israel wants to consolidate and perpetuate its rule over the occupied Arab territories and intends to change the ceasefire line into permanent border with the Arab countries. This has been explicitly stated the Israeli Defence Minister General Moshe Dayan who has said "our main purpose is to stand firm along our present lines."

No matter how hard Israel tries to justify its aggressive designs against the Arabs she will not succeed in getting the sympathy and support it needs for the fulfilment of its grand designs in the Middle East. The world has recognised the ferocious animal that lies behind the mask of a sheep in Tel Aviv.

We hope that the repeated Israeli aggression against civilian and military targets in the Arab countries will prompt all concerned especially the big four powers and the United Nations to make Israel accept the UN resolutions aimed at bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Mideast crisis.

Disarmament

New urgency for super power arms control

The United States and the Soviet Union are now gradually engaging in negotiations over a widening range of subjects. At United Nations headquarters in New York they have already begun talks with Britain and France on a settlement of the Middle East war.

In Geneva, they are discussing with other members of the 18-power disarmament conference follow-up measures to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and the partial nuclear test ban.

These include the Swedish proposal for a comprehensive test ban treaty prohibiting underground tests, a Soviet-backed plan for banning the military use of the sea-bed, and an American proposal for a cut-off of nuclear fissile production under neutral inspection.

In Vienna, at the International Atomic Energy Agency headquarters, the Americans and Russians have this week begun talks on the conduct and control of peaceful nuclear explosions, a subject which affects the attitude of some non-nuclear powers to the signature of the nonproliferation treaty.

In the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, the Russians have no direct role, but are believed to be trying to exercise a certain influence on North Vietnam behind the scenes.

At some time during the next couple of months the United States and the Soviet Union are expected to begin talks on strategic arms control which are considered of great importance in Washington.

They will be concerned with trying to reach an agreement between the two Super-Powers to limit the numbers and types of their long-range nuclear weapons: the numbers and missiles, the weight and numbers of their warheads and the degree of development of ABMs or defensive anti-missile missiles.

This attempt is important on three counts: military, political and economic. Militarily, it would be, in President Richard Nixon's phrase an attempt to "codify" the present balance of nuclear deterrence.

At present both America and Russia have taken the first steps in a new nuclear arms race because of fear by some experts—whose judgment is hotly disputed by other American experts—that the expansion of missiles or ABMs by either side, or increases in the numbers or weight of warheads, might upset the balance.

It is argued that if one side had many more missiles or warheads than the other, or had its own missile launching sites or cities better defended by ABMs, it would offset the capacity to risk a "first strike" against its opponent.

That is, it could knock out so many of the enemy missiles at the first blow that it would limit the retaliatory damage that the remaining enemy weapons could do in their "second strike" to an "acceptable" amount.

The other aspect of the argument is the claim that while ABMs might not be sufficient to prevent a nuclear exchange between the two Super-Powers having fatal results for both, they might be able significantly to limit the damage either might suffer from an irrational attack from a small nuclear power, for example China.

Part of the problem is that the stability of the nuclear balance between Russia and America rests not only on the actual amounts of weapons involved, but on the "credibility" of the deterrent—that is the belief held by the decision-making leaders on either side about the nature of the balance, whether true or not.

An agreement between the two powers on the limitation of missiles would therefore have the effect

of strengthening military and political confidence between them, whereas a freely-spiralling arms race would introduce a dangerous element of uncertainty, even if it were rationally based.

Politically, a prevention of uncertainty could contribute to an easing of tension over a wide range of other problems. An arms limitation agreement would also have a political effect domestically, because it would save money and make funds available for peaceful development at home.

This would help to reduce tensions inside the American and Soviet societies by enabling more resources to be devoted, for example, to overcoming problems of race, poverty and city development in the United States.

It would also reduce the influence of the "military-industrial complex" in both countries, and thus in turn contribute to a further easing of international attitudes, both in the relations of America and Russia with each other, and in their attitudes towards third countries, including their allies.

The facts and arguments in the missile controversy were well set out in a recent booklet published in the United States which drew on authoritative official and unofficial American sources, including the former Defence Secretary, Robert McNamara.

This showed that until October 1967, the United States had two-and-a-half times as many strategic nuclear delivery vehicles (1054 land-based intercontinental missiles, 686 sea-borne missiles and 646 intercontinental bombers) as the Soviet Union (comparable figures, 720, 30 and 155). It also had more than four times as many deliverable nuclear warheads (4,206 as against 1,000).

(Continued on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried the final instalment of an article by Eng. Sultan Hussein on the Asian Highway. The article concentrated on the route which would link Kabul and the western province of Herat via the central provinces, and the feasibility surveys that have been and are being carried out.

The paper also carried as a first instalment the law regulating general elections in this country. A note from the editor said although a new law for general elections has been drafted yet it has not yet been sanctioned by His Majesty the King.

It appears that the next general elections will be held in accordance with the existing law. Since the times for holding parliamentary elections have already been announced through a royal decree, it is interesting to publish the election law.

The paper promised to publish the new election law should it pass before the elections are held. In one of its editorials the paper commented on the birth anniversary of the Japanese emperor His Majesty Hirohito.

The Japanese people, it said, are celebrating April 29 as the birthday of His Majesty the emperor. The land of the rising sun which has made profound progress in all walks of life under the guidance and leadership of the emperor has a long standing friendship with Afghanistan.

This friendship, it said, was further strengthened as a result of the recent state visit to Japan by Their Majesties the King and the Queen. The cordiality and warm reception accorded Their Majesties by the Japanese government and people to Their Majesties is a manifestation of the fact that friendship between the two Asian countries is ever strengthening and expanding.

Both His Majesty the Emperor and the Japanese Prime Minister have standing invitations from His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Hamedani to visit Afghanistan. These visits will undoubtedly constitute fresh milestones in the history of friendship between the two countries.

The signing of the cultural agreement on the basis of which a number of Afghan students will be accepted in Japanese institutes of higher learning is yet another manifestation of the interest Japan takes in the progress and development of Afghanistan.

The experiences gained by Japan in the field of industry, agriculture and planning will be of great value to Afghanistan which is a developing country. The editorial expressed

certainly that with the Japanese assistance certain sectors of our economy can be developed quite effectively.

It also congratulated the people of Japan on behalf of the people of

Afghanistan on the festive occasion of the birth anniversary of the emperor *Anis* and other newspapers also published portraits of the emperor on the occasion.

World Press

Newsweek magazine said President John Kennedy gave the Soviet Union information on U.S. safety measures for nuclear weapons, so that the Russians could develop their own.

The magazine said the president was worried that the Soviet Union had no safety devices on their missiles that could prevent nuclear accidents or unintentional or unauthorized launchings.

Newsweek said the only safety measure the Russians could take was to store nuclear warheads a long way from civilian centres.

When Kennedy took office the United States had no safeguard system and there was a threat of accidental detonation if nuclear-armed bombers crashed, the magazine said.

The president also had no means of ensuring that local commanders did not take matters in their own hands and unleash nuclear weapons.

The U.S. worked out several methods of safeguarding weapons which did not interfere with America's ability to react instantly to attack. These included a ruling that at least two local commanders receive secret coded orders directly from the president before a missile could be armed.

During the 1961 Cuban missile crisis, the Russians did not order a full nuclear alert because they feared an accidental firing, *Newsweek* said.

But because of a deeper fear of accidental war, America decided to help the Russians develop safety systems, it added, the device used was a speech by the late Pentagon General Counsel John T. McNaughton at the international arms control symposium on December 19, 1962.

McNaughton revealed the existence of the U.S. system and said he hoped "that the Soviet Union will see the logic behind these policies and take comparable steps."

Czech Communist Party newspaper *Rude Pravo* delivered a blistering attack against "certain" intellectuals and journalists and war-

ned that the fighting against "right wing forces, far from being over, has just begun."

The paper, said that the anti-Soviet demonstrations of last March 28 "were not due to primitive anti-Soviet nationalism."

Rude Pravo said that the "anti-socialist forces" were concentrated around the reviews of Lt. Col. Zitrek, and "in certain intellectual circles."

It listed as "typical examples" of "right opportunities" the liberal writers and journalists Antonin Liehm, Pavel Kohout, Jan Prohaya and Frantisek Samalik.

It said that "years of hard work await us, particularly in the ideological destruction of values, particularly among the intelligentsia and the youth."

The South African budget, now being discussed in the house of assembly in Cape Town, has imposed such burdens on the poorest section of the community that "immediate steps should be taken to redress the inequities," says the Johannesburg journal *Financial Mail* in its latest issue.

For a start, says the journal, every employer should pay "an extra R1 a month for every African employee, starting at the end of this month, regardless of any other increase given recently or still in the pipeline."

The income tax concessions and sales tax which are the main features of the budget benefit the rich at the expense of the poor. "The poorer section of the white community fortunately can mobilise enough political and trade union influence to protect its interests."

"Non-white and Africans particularly, lack these defences and so are much more vulnerable. Africans have no registered-trade unions, strikes for higher pay are forbidden, their productivity, potential is ensnared by a complex mass of laws restricting education, employment and mobility and they have no say in the government they are called upon to finance," the paper says.

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Mozambique

New blow to liberation movement

By Musosa Kazembe

Shortly before Dr. Caetano, Portugal's Prime Minister, left on a morale-boosting tour of Portugal's overseas territories in mid-April, the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique announced that Lazaro Kavandame, a leading figure in FRELIMO (the Mozambique Liberation Front), had come over to their side. Although Kavandame is but one of the 400-odd FRELIMO members to have recently deserted, it was his defection that Dr. Caetano referred when he said that the Portuguese had scored a "spectacular success."

How spectacular this success was is a question that is still being discussed. There is no doubt that Kavandame was party secretary of the Cabo Delgado Province, but FRELIMO denies Portuguese claims that he was the supreme commander of the FRELIMO army—or even a regional commander.

These denials have been echoed by European commentators, but my own opinion is that Kavandame—whom I knew personally—did rank high in the military side of the movement.

Regardless of this, his desertion comes at a time when the FRELIMO organisation is in a considerable state of disarray. Morale has been low since the murder of its leader, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, at the beginning of February.

Deprived of strong leadership, the party lacks a sense of purpose and direction. Many people regard Ur-

iah Simango, the present acting president, as not forceful or far-seeing enough to head an organisation now reft by tribal and ideological disputes.

Southerners within the army and party saw the killing of Mondlane, a southerner, as the work of northerners wishing to rid the organisation of the southern elements in the leadership. They saw similar motives behind the military decision to send southerners into Tete Province to open the fight further to the south—although the decision was in fact made on purely linguistic grounds.

Kavandame is said to have ordered guerrillas to execute the commander responsible for the decision. The commander was shot down early this year and members of a commission set up to inquire into his death were either seized on Kavandame's orders or expelled from Cabo Delgado Province. Open animosities developed between Kavandame's men and other sections of the FRELIMO army.

In the ideological dispute, Kavandame is on the side of those who advocate a kind of Mozambique nationalism—communism that takes in the various Mozambique cultures. The other side, headed by Semora Michael, FRELIMO's commander in chief, is composed of conservative nationalists and pro-Moscow elements.

Strange though it may sound, it

was this group that opposed Mondlane's leadership and that has often been blamed for his death, as well as those of other FRELIMO officials and militants.

In the past Mondlane succeeded in getting the guerrillas to accept a compromise political philosophy but soon after his death the political bureau in the army split over this issue and there has been no agreement since over which line they should take.

An additional source of discord has been the educational and health programme, formerly run by Mondlane's American wife. The army commanders feel that the money and manpower "wasted" on these projects would be better spent on military matters.

Kavandame's desertion must, in my opinion, be regarded as a serious setback for FRELIMO. Since he fled, taking with him details of the entire guerrilla network within Mozambique, he has been provided with broadcasting facilities and has been urging his supporters both in the army and party to come over to the enemy. He promises safe conduct and immediate assimilation status to those who surrender.

These desertions have come at a time when the Portuguese have been hinting at the formation of an army of deserters. A similar force exists in Angola and has proved effective against the guerrillas there both for propaganda as well as fighting purposes.

(FWF)

Cybernetics

Seventies to be the computer decade

Future historians will look on the 1970s as the decade of the computer revolution, cybernetics experts predict. With its growing use in education, medicine, commerce and even in the home, the computer will be playing a significant part in everyday life in ten to 15 years' time, these experts add.

Although the computer has made rapid progress since its invention 25 years ago, to most people it remains either the butt of jokes about computerised bills or the object of vague, Orwellian fears. Over the next decade, however, it will shed most of this image.

For example, it is confidently forecast that before the turn of the century many private houses will have computer terminals. These could be compared to today's telephone—except that their "exchange" will be a giant computer. Such machines have already been produced—and look like telephones, but with touch keys instead of a dial.

A family with one of the terminals installed will use it to "pay" all its bills and probably to order its groceries and other needs.

Although computers will play a steadily increasing role in industry and commerce, their main advance in the next decade will be in other fields. And to the general public the most interesting of these is probably medical computing. Already some hospitals use computers to "monitor" patients after operations, and

these machines can sound a warning if a patient's condition deteriorates.

But a wider application will be in diagnosis. Computers can be built which will "memorise" details of thousands of conditions and then search through this store of information to find parallels to a case under investigation. Similar machines are already in use for long-range weather forecasting.

Advantage will also be taken of the computer's growing ability to "learn" from its mistakes—an aspect of cybernetics known as "heuristics", and there is no reason why eventually there should not be nationwide data banks to which all major hospitals could be linked.

The computer also has an enormous potential in the educational field. Theoretically it is ideal for teaching mathematics and chemistry because of its infinite "patience" and ability to repeat an exercise until a child has grasped it. And if, for example, a pupil persistently gets the wrong answer to a mathematical problem, a computer could analyse why—and show him how to get the right solution. Computers could also design courses to suit the needs of individual students.

A considerable development of data banks is obviously on the way. A share information service for stockbrokers who have installed private terminals already operates in London, but the system could be applied to many other activities. For

instance, it could be a valuable aid to the legal profession, especially over case-law, and to industry over patent records or engineering spare parts.

The role of the computer in banking will also grow significantly during the 1970s. Already, a number of large banks in West Europe are ordering computers and thousands of terminals to link all their branches within the next few years. These systems will not only do all the banks' accounting and money transfers but will also virtually eliminate the need for paperwork between branches and head offices. Moreover, banks could be in a position to offer computer facilities to others.

The further exploitation of the computer depends on technical advances in the machines themselves, and reducing the cost of computers and their communications links. The former is widely foreseen while the latter is already happening, and mass production should bring down prices further. One forecast is that by the mid-1970s the cost of an average computer system will have been halved.

It has also been estimated that within a few years there will be more data communication than voice transmissions on telephone lines in many countries. And some experts think that eventually this data will be transmitted more efficiently and cheaply via special satellites.

Lion Feature Service

Student Special

STUDENTS OWN COLUMN

Tomorrow is May Day

May Day is celebrated on the first day of May every year. It is celebrated as a spring festival in many countries.

It was celebrated in India long ago. It became a famous festival of the English people. People decorated their homes with spring flowers.

Other countries also have their own customs. In Switzerland, a May pine tree was placed under a girl's window. In Czechoslovakia, boys at night placed a maypole before their sweetheart's windows. But in France, May Day had religious importance. It was sacred to the Virgin Mary. They wanted young girls to be Mary Queens.

In American cities or towns, children celebrated May Day as a return of spring with dancing and singing.

Many children gather May flowers often. They also make May baskets and hang them on the door-knobs of the homes of their friends and neighbors. At May Day parties at night, children select girls to be May queens, dance around the May pole and sing songs. These are held mostly in parks and schools.

In 1887, the socialist parties of the world chose May 1st as worker's day. In the USSR May Day is a national holiday for the workers.

By Arun Mather, Ahlman Academy

The man and the apples

A man was going to the house of some rich person. As he went along the road, he saw a box of good apples at the side of the road. He said "I do not want to eat these apples for the rich man will give me food."

He will give me very nice food to eat. Then he took the apples and put them away into the dust. He went on and came to a river.

The river had become very big so he could not go over it. He waited for some time then he said: "Today I cannot get over the river."

He began to go home. He had eaten no food that day. He began to want food. He came to the apples and he was glad to take them out of the dust and eat them.

"Do not throw good things away. You may be glad to have them at some other time."

Nasima Faizy Class 9 D
Rabia Balkhi Highschool

Mullah and the 10 Donkeys

Once Mullah Nasruddin had ten donkeys. When he was sitting on a donkey he counted his donkeys and found he had nine. When he stood on the ground and counted them he counted ten.

He repeated this many times. Finally he started hitting the donkeys. Another man that saw Mullah asked him, "Why are you hitting the donkeys?"

Mullah answered, "When I am sitting on a donkey there are nine but when I am on the ground there are ten."

Then the man told Mullah to sit on a donkey. When Mullah did this the man told him to count them. Mullah counted nine like before. Then the man showed the donkey that Mullah was sitting on and asked him, "What is this?"

By Rabia, Class 8 A, Saria School

Letter to the editor

Dear Sir:

First of all I send my warm regards for all of you. We are very happy to see that the Kabul Times kind workers have started helping the students once again.

Of course, it is the students job to thank them lot.

As we know, the Kabul Times is a newspaper which has many interesting subjects for us.

So, the best way is to read the Kabul Times nice page.

I think one of the best way of learning English for us is just to study more and more. I myself have made up my mind to read the Kabul Times like other friends.

I am sure that you may find some mistakes in my article.

If you make them correct, I will be very grateful to you.

Thank you
G.L.S. Habibia Highschool

Mullah and his basket

Every Saturday, Mullah Nasruddin went to the market to buy food and other things. He put them in a big basket, but he was old and weak, so he always paid another man to carry the basket home for him.

But one Saturday while he was walking home in front of the man with the basket the man ran away with it.

Next Saturday when Mullah Nasruddin went to the market again a friend of his said "Look there he is, the man stole your things last week." Mullah Nasruddin at once hid behind a shop and stayed there until the man left the market.

His friend was very surprised. "Why did you do that?" He asked. "Well," said Mullah Nasruddin "that man was carrying my basket when he left me a week ago. He will want me to pay him for seven day's work and that will cost me more than a basket full of things."

Chander Parkash Tschand
Class 12 B Habibia

The man and the two thieves

Once upon a time there were two thieves. One day they decided to steal the things of a house, so they went into a house. Immediately the owner of this house understood that there are thieves in the corridor and yard of his home.

The thieves also understood, that at the owner of this house was informed, so they planned to escape. Quickly they fled and went out of this house. The owner of this house also ran in back of them to catch them.

He shouted in the road and called the people. The thieves spun round and came back to save themselves from this stealing case so they took the hand of this man.

The people rushed there and asked them about the matter. The thieves explained: "This man is our brother. He is mad and we want to take him to a doctor."

The man tried to tell the truth to the people but he couldn't. With that trick the thieves saved themselves.

By Mohammad Wali, Bahmad,
Class 12 A, Ghazi Highschool

Help

One day a young man was caught by a robber in a forest. The young man shouted for help. There was a poor woodcutter who was cutting wood in the forest. The woodcutter heard the young man's shouts and came to help him.

When the robber saw the woodcutter coming he escaped. The young man told the woodcutter to ask for whatever he liked in return for his help. The woodcutter told the young man that he did not do this for money. The young man insisted that he ask for something in return.

When the woodcutter observed the young man's insistence he said, "You should help anyone who needs your help". That was what the woodcutter asked for in return for his help.

By Shabla Class 10E Rabla Balkhi

The hungry parents

Once upon a time there was a man who had seven children. Four were daughters and three were sons. His name was Baba Kharkash. He worked every day and got a little money. When he came home every night he brought a little food with him.

Baba and his wife were always hungry because their children ate lots of food. One day his wife thought and said to her husband, "When the children are asleep we can cook some halva just for ourselves."

"All right", said Baba Kharkash.

When the children were sleeping Baba and his wife started to cook halva. But when the halva was almost finished one of the children woke up and called:

"Mother, I will bring you a spoon."

"All right, but be quiet or the others will wake up", said the mother. After a moment another child woke up and called, "Mother, I will bring the plate." And then another one called, "Mother I will bring the tablecloth."

"Do not make noise or the others will wake up", said mother.

At last all the children woke up and ate the halva. So again Baba and his wife were hungry.

Mohammad Akbar Ydgarkhy
Class 12 C Naderia Highschool

TOKYO: THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. The city is built on the edge of Tokyo Bay. A river called the River Sumida goes through the city just like the Kabul river goes through Kabul.

Now Tokyo has a population of twelve million people. That means that is the largest city in the world. It is still growing every day.

Tokyo has had a history of disasters. We have earthquakes and fires in Afghanistan but because so many of the houses in Tokyo were made of wood they were easily destroyed.

Before world war II earthqua-

kes and fires destroyed large parts of the city. Typhoons also brought more disaster.

A typhoon is a very strong, wind which starts in the ocean. The country of Japan is made up of many islands and it is often hit by these strong winds which can blow houses and trees down.

Now most of the buildings and houses are made of concrete and cement and are very strong. When a typhoon comes to the city people just run into their houses and wait until it is finished.

Tokyo was almost completely destroyed during World War II. Since the war it has been entirely

built again. It is like a new city and looks like a western city. There are tall buildings that are called skyscrapers. Scrape means to touch. Skyscrapers are so tall that they seem to touch the sky.

Tokyo has many universities, large office buildings and department stores, museums and libraries. The Imperial Palace where the royal family lives in is the center of the city.

The palace has beautiful grounds and gardens inside. Around the palace grounds is a wide moat or canal.

This picture of Tokyo shows a very busy and crowded downtown

area. You see skyscrapers, department stores, wide streets, and many cars. On top and on the sides of the buildings are large advertisements. At night these advertisements are lighted with colored lights. Sometimes they flash off and on.

Although the big streets in downtown Tokyo have many tall concrete buildings you can still find small, wooden, old Japanese houses.

There are still many beautiful parks in Tokyo. Japan is famous for its cherry trees which blossom in the spring. Every year Japanese families visit the parks to see and smell the beautiful trees. This is just like people of Afghanistan who visit parks and gardens to see the tulips, judas tree and apricot blossoms.



- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. capital | پایتخت |
| 2. edge | کنار |
| 3. population | نفرس |
| 4. disasters | فاجعه |
| 5. earthquakes | زلزلې |
| 6. typhoon | طوفان |
| 7. palace | قصر |
| 8. moat | خندق |
| 9. crowded | بيړو بار |
| 10. advertisements | اعلانات |
| 11. flash | رو شنی کړون |
| 12. blossom | شکوفه کړون |
| 13. tulips | گل لا له |
| 14. judas tree | درخت اړ غوا ن |
| 15. apricot | زرد آلو |

Solution to last week's puzzle

We congratulate all the students below who solved last week's puzzle. We want to thank them very much for sending us their solutions. They are:

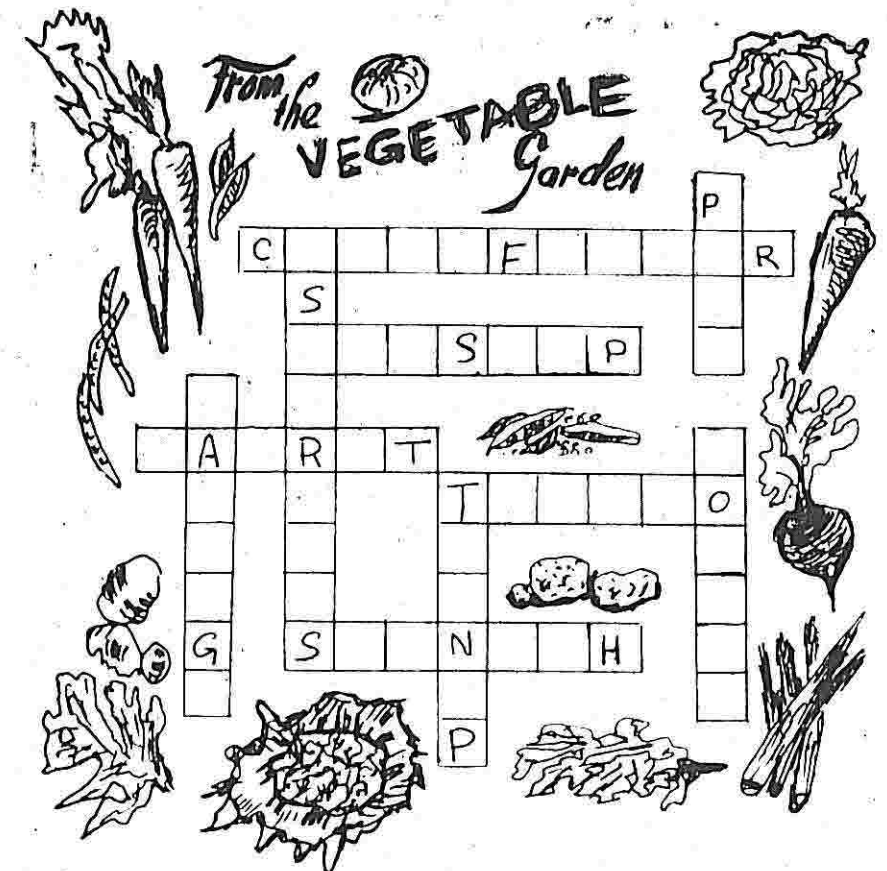
Aqela, Class 10, Princess Belqees School; Simin Wardak, Class 11, Rabia Balkhi School; Ahman Shah Habibia Nawaby, Class 11, Malalai Highschool; Hayatullah, Class 12 C, Naderia Highschool; A. Wadood Darab, Class 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Mohammad Hamed Edrisi, Class 9 Habibia Highschool; Abdul Amin, Class 8 F, Ghazi Highschool; Niaz Mohammad Salehi, Afghan Air Authority; M. Salim Husami, Class 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Ahmad Taheri, Class 11 D Naderia Highschool; M. Shafi Haider, Class 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Fraidoun Ezat, Class 11 C, Ghazi Highschool; A. Hakim Sadat, Class 11 C Ghazi Highschool; Mohammad Daud Nassery Class 11 D Habibia, Mohammad Tawab Farzad class 11 D, Habibia Highschool; Abdul Jabar Shogriy, Class 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Zia Pashtoon Yusufzai, 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Abdul Wasil Saleh, 11 D, Naderia Highschool; A. Sa-

tar Salebklei M. Naim, M. Osman, Class 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Mir Mohammad Khalid Jalaly, Class 11 D, Naderia Highschool; Bashir Ahmad Sultany, 11 D, Naderia; M. Usman Salam Zai, Class 11 C, Naderia Highschool; Freba Pashtun, Class 9 D, Rabia Balkhi; Nasima Faizy, Class 9 D, Rabia Balkhi; Ahmad Homayoun Mahmood Ahmady, Class 11, Ghazi; Farida Ahmad Perwani, Class 9 F, Rabia Balkhi; Ghulam Haider Saraby Class 12 F, Ghazi Highschool.

Maqsood Shah Suri, student of the Faculty of Agriculture, Razia Alamzai, Class 11 A Shadukht Belqees, Sayada Class 9 K Rabia Balkhi; Sara Haider Wardak Class 9 A Rabia Balkhi, Noruddin Mirzadah, Class 10 B Tujarat Highschool; Farida Adalat Class 11 Rabia Balkhi, Sultana Adalat Class 9 B Rabia Balkhi, Gul Makai Mirzadah Class 12 A Shadukht Belqees, Sina Maulawizadah Class 11 Rabia Balkhi; Indina, Class 11H, Rabia Balkhi; Zarmina Habiyyar, Class 10A, Sohaila Osman, 12 C, Rabia Balkhi School.

(Continued on page 4)

NEW CROSSWORD PUZZLE



All teacher is like a head

It is very possible for a person to live without a hand, a leg, a lung or even without a kidney, but it is impossible to carry on his life without a head.

As the head is the principle limb of the body, a teacher is also the main organ of the society. In other words, if there is no teacher, there is no real life.

A society always requires educated people. This is impossible without having well trained teachers. It is a teacher who can bring up educated children and people. It is very hard to learn on your own or even through a book unless a teacher teaches you.

There have been outstanding personalities in the world whom

we can call heroes, but the heroes of the body's progress are teachers.

By Hamida Sadqi
English teacher at
Suria Highschool

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. lung | شش |
| 2. kidney | کرده |
| 3. principle limb | عضو عمده بدن |
| 4. main organ | اړ کړن عمده |
| 5. society | اجتماع |
| 6. well-trained | خوب تربيه شدن |
| 7. bring up | تربيه کړون |
| 8. on your own | توسط خود شما |
| 9. outstanding personalities | شخصیت های ممتاز |
| 10. hero | قهرمان |
| 11. progress | پیش رفت |

Solution to the picture puzzle

We thank Farida Ahmad Perwani, Class 9F for solving it.

The fifteen mistakes are: girl's mouth, ribbon, picture, light, thumb, shoe, sock, happy, paintbrushes in fishbowl, eyebrow, sun, table, paintbrush, sock.

Puzzle solvers

(Continued from page 3)

Aziza Rafiqi, Class 10 D. Rabia Balkhi; Zarmina Sadat, Class 10 D. Rabia Balkhi; Gullalai Saffi, Class 10 D. Rabia Balkhi; Fahima, Class 10 F. Rabia Balkhi; Zahira Sadiq, Class 10 F. Rabia Balkhi; Zahira Sadiq, Class 10 F. Rabia Balkhi; and M. Alem Bashardust, Class 10 L. Ghazi Highschool.

Adina Shah Dukht Belquis, Fatema Class 9 D. Rabia Balkhi; Hakima, Class 9 D. Rabia Balkhi; Saleha Pustayaz, Class 9 G. Rabia Balkhi; Aziza Sadiq, Class 9D. Suria Zewndoy School; Mazuma Faizy, Class 10 E. Rabia Balkhi.

Airlines

THURSDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:
DEPARTURES FLIGHT TIME
Kabul-Mazareherat FG-250 0800
Kabul-Kandahar FG-101 1400

ARRIVALS
Herat-Mazareherat FG-251 1545
Kabul-Moscow-Tashkent FG-605 1745
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul FG-105 1745

INDIA AIRLINES:
DEPARTURE
Kabul-Amritsar Sringar IC-454 0800

IRAN AIRLINES:
DEPARTURE
Kabul-Tehran IR-733 1005

ARRIVAL
Tehran-Kabul IR-732 0855

AEROFLOT:
DEPARTURE
Kabul-Tashkent-Moscow SU-020 1015

Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT:

Hakim-Kute Sangi
Mohsen-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Najeeb-Pamir Cinema
Faizi-Binee Hessar
Barikut-Dahmazang
Rona-Malik Asghar sq.
Asri-Jade Nader Pashtoon
Wahidi-Share Nau
Amiri-Shahrara
Akhund-Zadah-Darulaman
Shakeri sec-Jade Maiwand
Aqbal-Jade Maiwand
Asri Aspuzhmoy-Jade Maiwand
Karte Char and Pashtoonistan
General Medical Depot Branch
Telephone 20528-41252.

Important

Telephones

Police Station -20
Traffic Department -41700
Airport -21283-20872
Fire Department 13
Telephone repair 29

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, eastern and central regions will be cloudy. The other parts of the country are clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Jalalabad and Farah with a high of 28 C. 82 F. The coldest area was Shahrak with a low of -5 C. 23 F. Yesterday Shahrak, Fariab, North Salang, South Salang and Ghazni had rain and snow. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 15 C. 59 F. There is a 50 per cent chance of rain. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 10 to 20 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:
Kabul 16 C 61 F
Mazare Sharif 23 C 73 F
Kunduz 21 C 70 F
Farah 28 C 82 F
Fariab 21 C 70 F
Ghazni 15 C 59 F
Herat 24 C 75 F
Bamian 23 C 73 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2.5, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi WHEN THE BOYS MEET THE GIRLS with Connie Francis and Harve Presnell. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2.5, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA with Kirk Douglas and James Mason. Saturday at 8 p.m. in English.

Czech government to tighten controls over mass media

PRAGUE, April 30. (Reuters)—The Czechoslovakian government is to tighten its control over the press, radio and television to ensure that their activities fully conform with official policy, the Communist Party Newspaper Rude Pravo said yesterday.

Reporting on a government meeting, the paper said the Press and Information Ministry had been asked to work out ways of imposing such controls.

The government held leading journalists working with the national

Yahya says he'll invite Bhutto for discussions

KARACHI, April 30. (Reuters)—President Yahya Khan, Pakistan's military ruler, said yesterday he will invite Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of the militant People's Party, for talks with him on Pakistan's political future.

The president was talking to reporters on arrival here during a tour of the country's major cities—his first since the military takeover on March 25. Yahya has already met political leaders in Dacca and Lahore.

He said he was also inviting Air Marshal Asghar Khan, a leading independent politician.

Bhutto is from his home in Karachi's select Clifton suburb but the air marshal is believed to be on his way from Karachi to his home at Alibonabel, in the north.

The president did not, at the moment, propose to call a conference of politicians. But they were agreed on the question of Pakistan's integrity and Islamic faith.

"It should not be difficult to form a new constitution," he added, saying there was no question of Pakistan's political leaders cooperating with him "they'll have to cooperate amongst themselves."

Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)
ed that they would stage street demonstrations tomorrow in defiance of an official ban, to commemorate the bloody clashes between students and security forces on April 23.

Outgoing Premier Rashid Karami said that there existed some ground for understanding among political parties on general principles for a coordinated Palestinian policy.

When he announced his resignation last week Karami said the political crisis could only be solved after some sort of reconciliation had taken place over the Palestinian commando problem.

The half coalition group, which links the national bloc, of Phalangists and the liberal party, has caused for a meeting of parliament behind closed doors to air the problem.

The government yesterday outlined its stand on Palestinian commando activities in a memorandum to the Arab League.

Reports from Cairo said the memorandum which was handed in by Helim Abou Ezzedim, the Lebanese ambassador, pledged Lebanon's support for the commandos.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here from southern Lebanon said four men had been injured during a clash between members of rival Palestinian liberation groups: Al Fatah and Al Saika.

In Paris, students left the Lebanese embassy which they had occupied after saying they had achieved their momentary aims.

The Union of Lebanese Students in France later issued a statement saying that they had demanded the Lebanese government to lift emergency measures, free all detainees and "allow freedom of action to all progressive revolutionary forces."

agency, Ceteke, radio and television fully responsible for the activities of the mass media in helping to carry out government policy, the paper said.

The new move came less than two weeks after Dr. Gustav Husak took over the party leadership and indicated he was dissatisfied with the way censorship was working at present.

Rude Pravo accused the union of Czech journalists of failing to reply to party criticism earlier this month.

It called on the union to issue a statement of self-criticism and admit that many of its members shared part of the blame for misinforming the population and inciting passions.

Rude Pravo charged that the majority of the mass media had distorted the situation in the country, kept silent about the main danger to Czechoslovakia and caused tension in relations with her allies.

It attacked the weekly of the Catholic Party, Obroda, for carrying two blank columns in place of an editorial in an apparent protest against censorship last week.

Obroda's action showed that there were still efforts to discredit the results of the central committee meeting earlier this month at which Alexander Dubcek was ousted from the party leadership, Rude Pravo said.

World news in brief

JAKARTA, April 30. (AFP).—United Nations ambassador Ortiz Sanz will submit fresh proposals on the West Irian act of free choice to the Indonesian government, Prabhakar Acharya, a United Nations mission information officer, said.

He would also resume talks on a previous proposal, which was "more important".

Asked whether this was Sanz's recommendations for the application of the one man one vote principle on coastal areas along with Musjawarah (consultation) in sparsely populated regions of West Irian, Acharya said he would not confirm nor deny this.

PARIS, April 30. (Reuters).—The French cabinet will meet under acting President Alain Poper on Friday to decide on the date for the presidential election, sources at the presidential Elysee Palace said.

Under the constitution, the first round of the election must take place at least 20, and at most 35, days after the presidency is vacated.

JAIPUR, April 30. (Reuters).—Relief organisations are giving 250,000 children a daily meal in drought-hit western Rajasthan and thousands of camels are carrying drinking water to remote villages.

Disclosing this, Mohanlal Suhandia, chief minister of Rajasthan, denied reports that 7,000 people had died in a famine. Some people had died from gastro-enteritis and cholera but none from starvation, he said.

U.S. president may be elected by direct suffrage

WASHINGTON, April 30. (AFP).—An amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the president to be elected by direct suffrage, and stipulating a minimum 40 per cent of votes cast as the criterion for election, was approved yesterday by the House of Representatives' Judiciary Committee.

The committee's approval was overwhelming—28 members for and six against.

The amendment was devised after fears arose during last year's presidential elections that none of the three presidential candidates—Richard Nixon, Hubert Humphrey and George Wallace—would succeed in winning sufficient support in the electoral college.

Under the amendment, if no candidate received 40 per cent of the vote, a run-off election would be held opposing the two candidates gaining the most votes.

New urgency for super power arms control

(Continued from page 2)

Thus, by any numerical measure the United States had a clear "superiority". Nevertheless, official U.S. doctrine, as for example laid down by McNamara, was to consider that a "balance" existed, because despite this numerical disparity, each side had the capacity to inflict mortal damage on the other, even if the other should strike first—that is each side could kill an estimated 120 million people, or half of its opponent's population. This state of affairs was described in American officials as "sufficiency" rather than either superiority or parity.

During the year ending October 1968, while the American strategic forces did not greatly change, the Soviet Union expanded its missile force, especially on land, and also the number of its warheads, by between 200 and 230.

The Russians were reported to have developed some very large missiles to carry warheads of up to 25 megatons and also to have begun installing ABMs around Moscow and Leningrad—later reported confined to Moscow only.

At the same time, the Americans were looking at the development of a device called MIRV multiple individually targetable recently vehicle by which a missile can be fitted with several warheads, thus increasing its of-

fensive power.

The fact that the Russians seemed to be on the way to catching up with the Americans in the number of land-based intercontinental missiles and were developing ABMs, led to the cry in the United States, amplified by the President election, that American was in danger of losing her "superiority". It inspired a demand both for more offensive missiles, and for an extended ABM defence.

The Johnson Administration had already reluctantly yielded to pressure, and began a small-scale ABM scheme costing some \$50,000 million, justifying it on the grounds of its effectiveness against China, though it was clear that McNamara regarded it as purely a political stop without real military value.

The critics of the Johnson Administration pressed for an extension of the ABM scheme through the "Sentinel" system, ostensibly to protect American missile bases against a possible Soviet first strike. If fully developed, this would cost at least \$40,000 million.

Nixon has authorised the first steps in such a scheme without committing himself yet to the whole works. The scheme is now a hot subject of political debate in Congress.

The new Defence Secretary Melvyn Laird, supported by the pro-ABM experts, is arguing for it on the grounds that without it the Russians would have a first strike capacity. Against him are the Democratic majority in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, supported by other experts.

They argue that no foreseeable change in numbers or techniques will be enough to alter the basis of "sufficiency" on which the present balance of nuclear power rests. A new arms race would simply mean America and Russia reaching the same balance, but at vastly greater expense.

Meanwhile, Nixon is preparing for talks on missiles with the Russians. He obviously hopes th-

at an agreement with Moscow will save him from a heavy new defence expenditure which—given Republican pledges about economy—could only come out of civilian funds which are urgently needed for keeping the peace inside the United States itself.

(OFNS)

UK, Italy to work to seat

China in UN

LONDON, April 30. (AP).—Britain and Italy pledged Tuesday to strengthen the United Nations and eventually pave the way for the entry of the People's Republic of China in the world organisation.

This and other points were stressed in a communique winding up the nine-day state visit of Italian President Giuseppe Saragat.

The 1,200-word statement also said the two countries shared interest in the early reopening of the Suez Canal and Tiran Straits for ships of all nations.

In talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Saragat and his Foreign Minister, Pietro Nenni, agreed that the United Nations would be strengthened if it were allowed the principle of universal membership, meaning the admission of China.

Great Britain has already diplomatic relations with Peking while Italy has started exploratory negotiations which eventually would lead to the recognition of the Chinese government.

The joint communique also said an Arab-Israeli peace settlement should be based on the 1967 UN Security Council resolution calling for an Israeli withdrawal from the war-torn territories and an Arab recognition of Israel as a legitimate sovereign state.

AWMI

AUF UND
BAUT WEITER

W

STELLTN:
CHEF-SEKRETAERIN:

SICHER UND SELBSTAENDIG IN SEKRETARIATSARBEITEN, TERMINKONTROLLEN, NEBEN PERFEKTEM DEUTSCH, ENGLISCH UND MOEGLICHST FARSI.

SEKRETAERIN: DER GESCHAEFTSLEITUNG UEBLICHE SEKRETARIATSARBEITEN, FLOTT IN STENOAUFGABEN UND BANDUEBERTRAGUNG, DEUTSCH, MOEGLICHST ENGLISCH UND FARSI.

STENOTYPISTINNEN:

NACH DIKTAT UND BAND. DEUTSCH UND MOEGLICHST ENGLISCH.

EXPORT-SACHBEARBEITER/IN:

FACHKENNTNISSE UNBEDINGT ERFORDERLICH. SICHER IN DIKTAT DEUTSCH, ENGLISCH. FARSI ERWUNTSCHT.

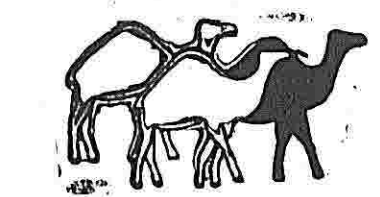
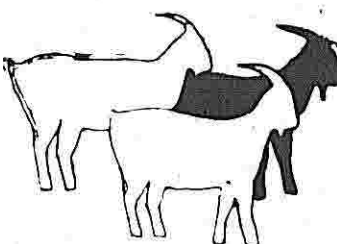
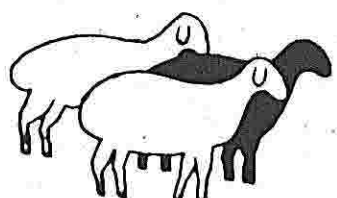
WIR SIND BEREIT, DIE DAMEN AUCH FUER HALBE TAGE ODER IN EINER DREITAGEWOCHEN ZU BESCHAEFTIGEN.

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